IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF BORSES. In a late paper we bouched slightly on the effect produced by the intermingling, or crossing and reercesing of various distinct or coguate strains of blood, and the result on the character of the stock. When a cross of this sort is eminently successful in any particular line, for a number of years and in a mejority of instances, we are accustomed to say that ench or such a blood bas "bit" or "nicked" with another; and this effect is not dependent solely on the intrinsic excellence of either blood, but on seme unknown and mysterious influence produced, in one or more generations, by the cross. For in stance, Priam the son of Emilius, son of Orrille out of Emily, and Cressida daughter of Whiskey out of Sorcerer's dam by Diomed, was not only one of the most successful runners, if not the most mecessful, of his day; but in England nearly as successful a stallion, having begot, previous to his expertation, an unusual number of winners, was purchased and brought to this country, where the most sanguire expectations were formed of the great advantage which would accrue from the infusion of his singularly rich and noble blood. He was a herse of remarkable beauty, and has been styled the most beautiful of all horses, although we confess to having thought him too leggy; and from his blood running back to the Diomed strain and through him to King Herod there was every reason to expect, as it was expected, that he would cross peculiarly well with the Sir Archystock of Virginia and the United States in general, which runs to the same source. The result, however, was dismetrically opposite to that which was expected. Bearcely a horse of any repute has been begotten by this stalhon in the United States, although his high reputation for blood, beauty and performances procured for him more than his proportion of the best blooded and otherwise best mares in the country. Many persons—some of them excelheat judges-entertain the opinion that the Priam eross has done permanent mischief to the horse stock of America, as it is alleged that nearly all, if not all his get, although they have large, flat, bony knees, are fod in, as it is technically termed, imtely below the knee, at the origin of the splint bene. This malformation is one of the most serious that can exist in a race or family of horses, as it renders them liable, and in fact almost cerminly so, to break down, when put to any severe stress of work. At all events, it is indisputable that the blood of Priam has not "hit" or "nicked" with the best racing blood of America. To take another instance, Glencoe, another distinguished English runner, of equally distinguished blood. though of a distinct strain, being the son of Sultan, sen of Selim, and of Trampoline, daughter of Tramp out of Web by Waxy, was imported into this country a few years later than Priam, with equally high expectations of success, which his instance been fully realrealised, if not exceeded; for his stock are of the very best now running in the country. Therefore we say emphatically that the Glencoe stock has "hit" most eminently with the old blood of America, which, it must always, however, be remem bered, is in no respect, so far as it is pure blood American or of American origin, but only descended from the earlier importations of the old English blood of the days of Janus, Eclipse, Highfiger and the sons of Childers, and the Godolphin. Now, why one blood should "hit" and another "miss, when each strain is equally rich and pure, and when each has produced an equal number of distinguished performers, no one can say positively; no distinct reasons have ever been assigned, nor, theoretically, can any principle be laid down on the subject. The blood of Prism, as it has been shown above, "hit" with the fashionable blood of England, and signally "missed" with that of America. On the contrary, the blood of Glencoe "bit" with the most fashionable blood of both countries; and, although he has get more fine stock in America, owing to his having served here during a much longer period, and of course covered more fine mares, is scarcely less famous as a stock getter in this than in the mother country. In like manner, Levisthan, Sovereign and Sarpedon have all * hit," more or less decidedly, with the older Enwhich blood of America; and Trustee must not e forgotten, both as the sire of the incomparable Pashion and as a horse who has been exarsordimarily fortunate in getting roadsters of high quality, out of common mares. Now, although there is no possibility of predicting absolutely what bloods will and will not hit, there are at least some facts cetablished, which will enable us to venture a conjecture on the subject. It is well known to be the habit of gregarious and polygamous animals, such as herses, oxen, and some others, which are not long-lived, but of which the largest and most powerful males enjey the company of the females of their own troop or band, of which they are the lords and Sultans, and from which they beat off and bapish the younger and inferior animals of their own sex, to copulate for at least two or three generations with their own female descendants, while in a state of nature. As they decline in strength, vigor and courage, with the increase of years, they are in their turn beaten off, and compelled to give way to some more powerful rival in the pride and maturity of equine manhood, perhaps from a difbrent borde of animals, and almost certainly from a distinct strain of blood. Hence we come to the conclusion that horses in a wild state are accussomed to breed into the same family and blood; that is to say, with their own daughters and grand-daughters, for about two generations-this is what is known to horsemen as in breeding - and then for many after generations to breed with strangers or very remote connections. And it is worthy of remark that, although there are two distinct theories, exactly opposite to each other, one in favor of in-breeding, the other of out-crossing, several of the best strains of blood on the English turf are directly traceable to an original incestuous connexion. Some of the most distinguished families, for instance, of English racers trace to Spanker, a very high-bred horse, and very close to Arab stock on both sides, and his own dam -and where no near connexion has existed for many years in the blood of any peculiar family, it is, on the whole the most approved method, to breed in, that is, between close blood relations, for two, or perhaps three generations, and then to seek for some strain of blood as remote as possible by which to vary and reinvigorate the strain. This plan of breeding has been of late years very fashionable in England, and the result has been shown very beneficially in several families famous for their qualities of speed, endurance, and recuperation, at precent on the turf, which might easily be enumerated, would it not be too tedious, and would it not eccupy too much space in a paper of this character. It is certain, on the other hand, that to persist too

long in breeding, generation after generation, in

and in, is the most prejudicial of all modes, and that animals, so unnaturally connected in blood, degenerate in bone, in age, in stature, and ultimately in all qualities, exactly as we find it to be the case with man, where, as in certain royal and noble families, marriages have been made, year after year, and century after century, within those limits of afficity between which union is prohibited by the laws of the Romish Church, if not by the laws of nature. Whenever, therefore, it is known or strengly suspected that in any family too long and persistent an adherence has been had to one and the same blood, and still more, wherever the present generation is seen to have greatly de generated in size, recourse should be had to a etrain of blood as widely different as possible, in order to freshen and streng hea the stock. Sta'-Hope of such a family should be rejected absolutely for the service of all mates whatever, on ne ground but that of their effete and laaguid blood, and the best mares should be carefully selected. and bred out to strong, bony stallions of some strain of pure blood, as distinct as possible from whatever is known to be the principal original tircture of the blood of the race. The degeneracy of the size of the Morgans is universally admit ted, and to persist in breeding from Morgan stallions with any mares, but most of all with Morgan mares, will necessarily produce further deterioration and degeneracy of the race in all the qualities essential to the horse. In a future article we shall continue this subject by examining, as far as possible, what is the original blood of the Morgan family, and thence endeavor to ascertain what new strains it is desirable to introduce in order to in-

VINE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Trioune
Missouri, Nov. 5, 1857.

Finder the above heading, and above the signature of "A., Egypt, N. Y.," a contributor to THE TRIBUNE in its Weekly edition of Oct. 3, very properly corrects an error as to grape-raising in this country. From long practice and extensive experience, I fully concur with the writer in his epinion that "there are pertions of land in every section of the United States better adapted (under proper treatment) to vineyards than "anything else." I regret however, that so far as the merits on vine culture of a certain class of our population are concerned—the same writer's mind is either obscured by truly "Egyptian" darkness, or prejudiced by a still more unamiable spirit of know othingism. He states two causes of the many failures in American vice culture up to the present time, viz.: attempting to cultivate foreign varieties," and " to employ, and rely on the judgment of German vinedressers, who must do their work 'choost so as they " did in Charmany.' "

Having thus characterized the Germans as a mass of fools, not to be relied upon, and incapable of sound indgment, the writer leaves the whole matter in the hands of the "intelligent," full blooded Anglo-Saxon oultivator."

When, many years ago, I took my habitation in the far West, I now and then discovered an "English grape" planted to the house-wall or porch of some of my neighbors of Argio-Saxon origin, and sometimes a few crippled, sour berries on the down-hanging shoots, hard to save from the greedy longings of half-a-dozen urchins. The people, having more confidence in me than the Egyptian gentleman deems the "Charmans" worthy of, would generally be well pleased to get me to trim their vines; but then, seeing me out off about three-fourths of the whole wood, and just what they had considered the most valuable portion, and leave but a few eyes to the nearly-raised stock—I might have feasted my eyes, were I as ill natured as my Egyptian friend, with the despair of the poor people, who thought all their hopes for more grapes destroyed forever, but were most agreeably disappointed in seeing next Summer vigorous and sound new vines shoot out, abundantly laden with delicious fruit.

It is quite natural and so matter of blame that the mass of our people who had oome hither from, or whose ancestors had lived in, England, Scottand or Ireland, had no knowledge and to ide a of "vine culture." Not till people from wine raising countries had immigrated, was that branch of industry at all thought of or attempted here. Errors were certainly comhard to eave from the greedy longings of half a-dozen

immigrated, was that branch of industry at all thought of or attempted here. Errors were certainly committed. Experience was to be gained and combined before we could point to any success; but, though with less perfect self-assistation than the Egyptian writer seems to be possessed of, and not undervaluing the laudable efforts and merits of any one. I must declare, without fearing serious contradiction, that without the judicious and persevering labor and repeated experiments of the Germane in this country, there would be nothing in the United States in the line of grape-raising and winemaking worth speaking of. And this is my set-off against that gentleman's sneer—too choop a sneer to be of any great effect.

against that gentleman's sneer—too chosp a sneer to be of any great effect.

Even Mr. Longworth would never have got a name as a wine grower, had he never employed and relied upon the judgment of German vine-dressers.

The most essential principles of the science and art of vine-dressing and wine-making, as gashered through many centuries since the time of Columella, and brought to great perfection in our own ago, are the same throughout the whole world, and they are not the context of the presentation of the precision. same throughout the whole world, and they are nowhere better understood, or more carefully practiced
than in the vine regions of Germany: there, art and
care must in part make up for the deficiencies of the
elimate. Fo adopt those rifles, by proper modification,
to particular varieties, or to peculiar climatic
or tellurian circumstances, requires ladeed some
sense and experience, but no such extraordinay
degree of segacity as is attainable only by a
genuine native. Experience has already shown that
the Catawba, Black Cape and other varieties give the
largest yield and the best quality of fruit, when treated
on the banks of the Ohio very nearly in the same manner and with the same care as vines on the banks of
the Rhine and Neckar. Near Cincinnati I have seen
vires planted four by four feet, just as in Europe, with wires planted four by four feet, just as in Europe, with the best success, while in fact, in Mi souri, five feet by five 1s the nearest our more productive soil will as yet

Labor is higher here then in Europe, and grapes may be raised here with less than half the work bestowed on them in the old world; but it is a great mustake to suppose that saving labor is at the same time increasing the harvest.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1856

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1856 contains a valuable article on "Grapes and Wine, which, however, does not in say point materially differ from an extract from any good German "wine-book." All the rules given have long been known to and practised by German vine-dressers. The appended "General Principles of Wine-making" would, in my opinion, be yet more satisfactory if they contained a more accurate, though abridged, translation of Dr. Gell's celebrated works on artificial wine-making and wine amelioration.

celebrated works on artificial wine-making and wine amelioration.

In the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indians, Phnois and Missouri, pathaps 95 per cent of the actual vine-culture is in the hands of Germans or German-Swiss. In and near the small town of Hermann, in Missouri, this year, about 100 600 gallons of wine, more probably than the entire yield of the State of New-York, were raised exclusively by them; and in the course of a few years more they will raise enough to make this country independent of the importation of foreign wines.

I would add that in our section of the country we are successfully experimenting losside cultivating the Catawba) on the Herbemont, Concord, Norton's Seeding, LeNoir, Missouri, Emity, Diana, Rebecca Ozark and some other native varieties. Foreign varieties may also be made valuable to this country by raising them here from the seed.

here from the seed.
s contrary to my inclination to make vine cul-

It is contrary to my inclination to make vine cul-ture or anything else the subject of national jesionsies, or rhodomoutade, or eneers; but what I have said may not be quite uniteresting to the reading public, Mr. "A. from Egypt" included. Far West.

BUTTER.

A correspondent inquires why our quotations shou variation from fourteen to twenty-eight cente per courd as the price of butter sold in New-York.

Another one who says he has just been compelled to bring his own butter to market, because there were no buyers, as usual, in the country, complains that farmers are victimized as foully as newly-arrived erail grants are by runners, for they are met at the beam er cars, by sharpers who cry down the price and neva ffer the price named in our quo ations. He says: "I was three days trying to sell my dairy at the market price, but was obliged to sell it at 16c., and in one hour afterward I saw it sold for 21c. to a greeer, who afterward retailed it, as I ascertained to gratify my curiosity, at thirty-one cents a pound.

"There were no less than nine farmers from this see tion who were served the same way. Now, then, who gets the benefit of butter being sold so cheap by the farmer! So ey not the consumer. No wooder the city butter dealer gets rich. One firm bought 4,000 packages recently at 16 and 17 cents, and intend holding it till next February for 25 and 27 cents. I would advise dairymen who have not sold their butter to hold it till rext January, rather than be elaughtered in the present market at 15 and 17 cents. Last year this time, the same quality of butter brought 24 and 25 cents.

"Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y."

Tes, Sir, and last year this time, the property of

Yes, Sir, and last year this time the property of some of the butter ewers in this city was worth more than that difference more than it is now. Compared with sugar, flour, meal meat, salt, cheese, and sun dry other staple articles, butter is not proportionable, ower than the other commodities, nor than it was la

As to the advice to others to hold on, we exend in derre is, because we cannot see any prospect of bere fit. It is certain that the price of butter cannot be a high this year, by all the laws of demand and supply as i wee last year-even allowing that the production has been to larger, which we do not believe-because

the demand cannot be as large.

There are a great many butter-esters in this city who are bardly able to get bread without butter, and there are a great many persons who will economiss more this Winter in the use of butter. And then meate of all kinds, including poultry, are chesper; and, as flour is cheaper, there will be less buckwheat ester, and consequently less butter. But, over and above all that, the demand for shipping batter is not

Then sgain: a great many people have been doing just what Mr. Cotkin advises them to do—holoing it back for better prices. This stock is all to come for ward at some time, and unless better made than the most of the butter is that comes to this market, it will not improve in quality if it does in price; and besides it is just as likely to deteriorate in both price and quality as it is to gain in one; and it will probably be just as difficult for a farmer to make sales in January as it was in November.

Touching the matter of having to sell at 16 cents a pound, we have a case in point. A farmer brought his butter and that of several of his neighbors to a commission house in Washington street, recently, and wanted it sold immediately. He was told that could not be done, except at a sacrifice, but, if he would leave it a few days, it could be sold to regular customers at first prices. But no; he must have the money to carry home with him, "whether or no." The con-sequence was, he sold his butter to a "sharper," who was sharp enough to buy it as low as he could get it. which was 18 cents. And he sold it, just as the com mission merchant would have done, before the end of s week, a keg at a time, for 25 cente. Whose fault was it that the farmer did not get 25 cents, instead of

This is one of the causes of variation in prices; but the great cause of variation is in the mode of making and packing butter.

It is an indisputable fact that much of the butter sent to this market is not fit to eat, and is not eaten, only in the disguise of cookery, and some of it is not lesome eating even in that condition.

Batter, to bring first prices, must not only be well made, but, if kept any length of time, it must be well packed. The best package is a firkin that will hold fifty pourds, made of clear, sweet, seasoned wood, and filed, if possible, within a week from the commencement, and at once beaded up cirtight and entirely full, and stored in an ice-house or in a cold cellar. Butter, to keep, never should be packed in one headed tubs or kegs, and never in barrele; nor, in fact, in any sort of vessel that will contain over It will often make a cent a poun difference in price if the package looks neat, though the butter is of the same quality.

PEAT, OR SWAMP-MUCK, FOR MASUPE .- Are the farmers prepared for Winter? Have they got a supply of mack out of the awamp, ready to use in theu stables, to absorb the urine and ammonia, for which it is incalculably valuable! Stable manure composed of half peat is more valuable than without peat, as stable manure is ordinarily treated; and hence it is of very great importance that it should be provided upon every farm that has a deposit of this fertilizer. There is no necessity of burning peat for the purpose of ap plying the ashes to land, though tossocks may be re suced to usefulness in this way. The best way to treat peat, to reduce it to a pulverulent state, is to lime with water saturated with sait, and mix the powdered lime with the peat, piled up in heaps to dry and decompose. It is our firm opition that the crops of the United States might be increased fifty per conby the use of swamp muck-and that without a cent ecet, as the digging of it would be paid for by the enhanced value of the swamp. Every soil that requires manuring is benefited by peat or swamp-muck, whether applied raw, or in compost, or schee, or mixed with other manure.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN OUACHITA.

A tornado, which had already visited several locali ties in Mississippi and Tennessee, passed over a portion of Louisiana, as will be seen by the following from The Quachita Register of the 12th inst .:

The Ouachte Register of the Pan inst.:

"On Saturday, the 7th inst, about 1 o'clock p. m., a most terrific and dispatrons storm passed over Onachita City, doing much damage to persons and property. Buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and in some instances houses were completely "The hotel kept by Mr. Norsworthy was greatly

damaged, the kitchen or some other our house having been litted from the ground and blown with the full force of the storm against one end of it. Mrs. N. was force of the storm against one end of it. Mrs. N. was so sericusly injured as to render her recovery improbable. Her daughter was also injured to some extent. Beside some sight wounds and braices, we believe none others immediately in the city were much hurt. "But the most serious damage was done on the premises of Mr. A. A. Swan. The appearance of thirgs here, says our informant, was indeed heart-reading. His dwelling house was blown down, the roof being carried to a great distance; some of the rafters were found between two and tures miles from the great where once stood the house. Even the beds

the spot where once stood the house. Even the beds and bedding were taken up and carried away; a blanket was found lodged up in a tail tree, which stood without the track of the hurricane. Mr. S. hiwife and child, were all more or less injured; Mrs. S.

"Mr. Hare, a brickmason, living at the place, was blewn some distance, and was fortunate in being able to report himself with only two or three broken ribs But the utmost fury of the storm seemed to save itself for the negro quarter, every cabin of which is said to

The injury done the ground.

"The injury done the poor negroes was indeed appaling. One was found deed, with the bead literally split open and scattered to the winds; another with both arms and back broken; another with both arms and back broken; another with both arms and egs broken-beside five or six more who were more

legs broken—beside five or six more who were more or less seriously wounded.

"One old woman with a sick child in her arms wrapped in a banket, in her fright rushed from her cabin, when she was picked up by the storm and dropped unburt just beneath or behind the bank, where she remained unbarmed during the storm. The belt of the hurricane fortunately was very narrow, not more than 100 yards wide. We are told that where ever it crossed cotton fields it absolutely blew down the stalks and wasted the entire crop."

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH .- WA SEE THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—We sre indebted to one of the efficers of the Rock Island Raintrad for the following particulars of a terrible calamity that occurred at Bureau Junction, near Peuria, on Friday last. It appeared that an employee of the road, named Milaughlin, an industrious and worthy man, had received, the day before, some \$50, the accumulation of his wages. On Friday he was absent from home and his wife baving occasion to go to a neighbor's, at a short distance, looked the house up, and infinitely in the architecture of the others about by r, at a sport distance, recent of above in, and not int their three children, one an infant, the others about four and six years old. It her absence the house took fire, how, it has not been ascertained, and was barned to the ground with all its contract. Furniture, money and the Winter's stock of provisions were all evaluated by the devouring element; and saddest of all, the tire little children perished whereafty in the its new. by the devouring element; and saddest of all, the three little children perished miserably to the ils aes. The house being in a lovely spot, their piercing shrinks wert up unbecord amid the cracking of the bissing timbers around them, and their charred and half-consumed remains were the only evidences of their awful fate.

(Chicago Time) THE PANIC AND ITS CAUSES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sis: There would be some consolation for the terrible reverses which the country is now suffering if we did but learn wisdom by our experience. Dr. Johnson once said, "Experience is a dear school to learn in, but fools will learn in no other," and he might have added with equal truth, there are some fools so incorrigible they will not learn even in that. The whole country was to know the cause of this sudden revulsion which has burst upon us like a thunderbolt from a serene sky, spreading universal desolation around. Our Free-Trade theorists and superficial observers, as usual, are very prompt and prolific in assigning rea sone; but, unfortunately for them, they all disagree from each other, and agree in nothing save a total failure to assign any adequate or the true cause. One -the Star contributor of The Independent -- sage "it i all owing to the want of confidence—the want of faith of man in man-a paric of fear and fright!" Now if that brilliant theorizer had been present when the ill-fared Central America went down, and had en deavored to console the affrightd passengers by as suring them that all they needed to save themselve was to have faith-nly have faith, and they could at once walk upon the water, and reach dry land-he would not have uttered more abourd nonsense and sol emn mockery. Suppose, for example, he had taken a note of ten thousand dollars at six months, signed by Win. B. Astor and all the millionaires of New-York into Wall street before the suspension, and asked the rate of discount. Two per cent a month would probably have been the lowest bid. "What! have you no confidence in such men?" "Yes, I have perfect confidence in the men, but it is not the want of confidence; it is the want of cash that makes rates so high." Supply and demand are reciprocal quantities To suppose that such widespread rule, involving the

of the Panic not a cause. Others say it has been caused by extravaçance stock gambling, and various kinds of speculation. These may account for it in a measure in some local ities, but there are large sections of the country where there has been no extravagance or speculation of any account. In New-England, for example, there neve was a sounder condition of business ner of business men than when this panic commenced. There has been no mania for speculation or overdoing and all branches of industry were pursuing their legitimate routine when struck by this hurricane.

loss of hundreds of millions of do lars-the crash of the

ettergest mercantile houses—the suspension of all

branches of industry, and a general wail throughout

be whole land, have all been caused by a mere phan-

tom, is too ridiculous to require further argument.

Want of confidence is one of the legitimate effects

The houses that have stopped show, in most cases a large surplus of assets, proving that they were no unsound, and would not have failed but for extrinsion causes beyond their control.

Again, it is alledged that it was caused by the sud-

den contraction of the New-York Banks, and great complaint has been made against the directors because they did not reverse their policy and expand. When a man, largely extended in business, forsees a financial crisis impending, prudence dictates that he should diminish his liabilities as fast as possible. The same is true of banks, and to say that the best course for them to weather the storm was to increase their liabilities, is just as absurd as it would be for the mercanata t multiply their notes on demand, with the view of re lieving each other. The backs pursued just that course which both prudence and necessity compelled them to, in order to save themselves, but for reasons which I will state hereafter their case was part remedy; nothing could save them, and they ought to have sus weeks before they did, and thus saved the ruin of thousands. I will allude to one other reason assigned, and tha

only to cell attention to the bosh which is sometimes palmed off for superior wiedom. The New-York Herald has published a series of articles to prove that all this trouble has grown out of Sewardism and Black Republication! What must be the stapidity of readers who can swallow such stuff as this ! What, thes, has been the osuse?-for of cours

such fremendous and disastrous effects must have an adequate cause-something more than fright or an apparition.

By the last returns of the New-England Banks, it

appears that the propor ion of their notes in circula tion was to their specie, say, as 15 to 1. Taking the aggrega'e of the whole banks of the country, it may safely be as used that the disproportion was at least a great To this add the deposite which are always liable to be drawn out in specie, and the ratio would be in creased, say 10 per cent, and be as 25 to 1. Here, then, we have a paper currency of hundreds of milmoment in specie, while, in fact, the banks have but one tweaty fifth part of the sum in specie to do it. Was there ever known such a gigantic fiction as this So long as there is no great or simultaneous domain f r specie, no harm is felt from this state of things, but when such a demand does come, as come it will, then wee be to the people and the country. It sends an electric shock thoughout the whole net-work of banks. and produces a spasm like touching a sensitive nerve of the human system. Instanter, and with one accord, they shut down the gate on discount, and commence drawing in their circulation as fast as possible. Then the pressure begins, and the screw is turned by a lever of tremendous power, for to every dollar of specie drawn out they must draw in at least, ten of paper-that is. if the specie basis of our Banks be reduced ten millions, they must reduce their circulation one hundred miffions in order to maintain their position. Here, then, we have an inverted pyra mid of colloses propertions-poised in the air, acliable upon a slight contingency to topple over, ornshing everything beneath it.

Such a contingency has lately happened, and from a

cause which will fully account for the present panie. The Imports into New-York for eight months seding September 1, were one hundred and seventy militons; abile the Exports, including specie, were only sixty five millions, heaving a balance of one handred and five millions. It is estimated that this balance may have been reduced thirty millions by exchange from other cities, leaving reventy-five millions. The whole specie in all the barks in the country at this time we only sixty millions, fifteen millions less than New York slone awed on foreign account. We had in this time exported thirty-two millions of specie, and our banks could not easily spare another dollar. No wonder the New-York Barks were alarmed and began to apply their lever-purchase with great vigor-national back ruptey suddenly e ared them in the face. Under the fresh in petus given to importations by the new Prec-Trade Tariff, the importers had fairly run the whole country under water, and brought in debt fifteen milione more than the whole specie in the country, while we had not a dollar to spare.

There was no foreign demand for bread stuffs at the prices then rolling, and all that could be realised from he cotton crop before the 1st of January would no n ore then cover the importations for the remainder of the year. National bankruptcy was therefore inevitable. Herce all our woes.

A few reflections are suggested by the present com dition of affairs.

New York will now suffer more from the payment of one million on foreign account than from the payment of ten millions in her own currency for the products of he West, or the manufactures of the East. The difference between the foreign and domestic trade is thre marce manifest.

Another great fact illustrated by times like the present-to which I would call the attention of statemen South, North, East and West is, that all the various interests of this eccutry are in the same boat and share a common destiny. The same causes which depress the manufacturing interest, vis., excessive impertations produce a balance of trade against us, folowed by a drain of specie-depression of pricespanic and stegnation generally. True, the first effect of Free Trade is to gint our markets and drown out our manufactures, but it is sure to be followed by a back-action effect upon the carrency which is equally fatal to the importers and all other interest It would seem that cotton might be an exception, but experience proves otherwise—that has caught the infection, and has already tumbled 40 P cent. Misery leves company. At least it is some consolation to brow that those who would, Sampson like, pull down the temple over our heads are apt to become involved in the common ruin. Our past experience abundantly shows that at every period when the mechanical an manufacturing interests of the country have been presperous, the whole country was prosperous, and vice versa. This proposition I defy any man to disprove

by reference to our past history.

The present pasts has been settling down upon the country like a part incubus from the day the nee Tariff west the operation, and it will continue to paralyze its energies to long as it laste. The country casnot go on uncer it. The Government cannot go on under it, and before the 4th of March next will become bankrupt. Their organs, however, and all Free-Trade oracles have striven to quiet the people by assuring them that the present would not prove much of a shower, and would be of short duration at most. The commercial editor of The Independent, as long age as July 30, says "the panic is over, the prospects "of a brisk Fall trade were never brighter," and he gives seven reasons for his predictions. What a sagac ous prophet! Such continued to be the tone and tener of all his articles down to Oct. 8, when, in the long catalogue of failures he announced his own! So it seems this has proved to be something of a shower after all! Such a series of financial blunders ought at least to inspire any man of common secsibility with some modesty for the future. But even now he either has not the sagacity to discover, or the candor to admit the true causes of the distress. He rails at the Barks and says they have done it all. As well might one drowning man, when a boat has been upset, re proach the others for net saving him. When all are stuggling for their lives, sauce qui pent is the law of desperate necessity. Does not he and every one know hat a large proportion of the New-York Bank Discotors are merebants themselves with identical interests Is it then credible that they would pursue a course adverse to the mercantile interest except upon the most imperious necessity? The superficial and obtuse perversity with which this and kindred Free Trade writers persist in raising false issues only proves that they be-long to that class of incorrigably dull scholars referred to in the beginning of this article

Now I am happy to inform the secular editor of

The Independent toat from the statistical tables gives by him in the very articles above alluded to, I have been esabled to foresee the gathering storm and get safely into port. I had heavy payments accruing this Fail, but taking warning from his tables, I forthwith made arrangements to bridge over the golf, and have not had a single note mature nor paid a dollar of extra interest. From a business experience extending be youd the panic of 1837, I have observed that the ratio between imports and exports, and the rates of foreign exchange, afford an unerring barometer to indicate the money market. When, therefore, on the 1st of September, I raw that the balance of trade for eight months against New-York was more than the whole specie of all the Banks in the country, I at once concluded what must be the result and acted accorologly, paying no heed to the superficial and colour de rose commente of the editor.

Forturately for the country the present panie hes not, like the panic of '37, been made a political quertion. For three year after that panic, an excited controverey was kept up between the two great parties as to the cause of it. The Democrate said it was caus by the U. S. Bark, and the Whige laid it to the reduo tion of the Tariff. Finally, in 1840, the people, op-pressed beyond further endurance, arose in their might and swept the whole dominant Democratic party from the face of the land. The Whig party came into power and the Tariff of '42 was enacted. An immediate resurrection of all our great industrial interests, which had lain dormant and perfectly prostrate for five years, followed. The appearance of Spring aft a long, desolate Winter, does not produce a more sud cen and universal change in the face of nature Everywhere business was quickened into life-new enterprises sprung up-money became plenty, and the shole land smiled in the teeming Summer of prosperity which, though it did not kill off our domestic interests entirely, it gave them such a shock that they have berely maintained a feeble and sickly existence till the present time. The United States Census statistics show that there was more expansion of our Mechanical and Macufacturing interests in those four years, from 42 to 46 than in the ten years succeeding. In 1857 or mee another Free-Trade frost with the tnamouneter down to zero, and it has frozen everything stiff and the site in the center of its circle. I would not, as and happiness. In '46 came another Free Trade from down to zero, and it has frozen everything stiff and dead. When will the Spring come? Not till the Winter of Free-Tradelem and universal paper currency

has passed away.
A SURVIVOR OF THE PANICS OF '37 AND '51.

WHAT AN OLD HUSBAND IS WORTH .- In the Circuit Court of Bedford County, Va, last week, Miss Elmira W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of \$27,000 damages from Wm. Stein, for breach of marriage contract. The lacy is about thirty-four years of age, and the gentlemer eighty. This was a second trial of the case; a former jury having given a verdict of \$650 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defend-ant. [Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, Nov. 18.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN .- Mr. Zschariah Al haugh, aged one hundred and nine years, died at the residence of his son, in Licking County, O., on the 8th inst. The deceased was born in Maryland in 1748, where he resided until the commencement of the Rev clutionary War, when he entered the army as a pri-

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH WARD RATIFICATION. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thurs-day evening, in the large room over the Eleventh Ward Station, at the junction of Houston and Second

day evening, in the large room over the Eleventh Ward Sisting, at the junction of Houston and Second streets for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor; also the Ward officers. Genge Sibell, eqq., presided.

J. N. Reynolds, esq., was the first to address the meeting, and poke strongly against Mayor Wood—of his deceit to the workingmen, and that he was only using them for electioneering purposes.

The following preambles and resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted:

Wherea, We hold that national politics have nothing to do with the election of our mandaipal officers, and that he interests of the people demand that housest men should be elevated to posts of public honor and trust; and Wherea. We hold it to be the duty, as well as the privilege, of every good citizen, without distinction of party, to inquire into the numicipal corruption by which the pupile moneya are squandered, and by which taxation has become a burden too grievous to be borne; therefore,

Resided, That we are determined to check, by all honorable means, the further appead of the present humilisting condition of our cerrupt administration by electing hencest men to all the offices in the gift of the people. And,

Resided, That we see in the people's candicates, Daniel F. Tiemann, for Mayor; Cha. Perley, for Aldermann of the Twelfth Aldermanic District; Samuel P. Patterson, for School Commissioner; J. G. Lugar, for Inspector; Jas. R. Sperrow and Harvey C. Calkins, for Trustees, those principles of public integrity and moral worth which assure us of the faithful performance of the trust committed to their care.

Reselved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endoavors to accurate the election of the above numed condidates.

After which Arthur T. Woods, leaq, was introduced

vers to secure the election of the above named candidates.

After which ARTHUR T. WOODS, lead, , was introduced by the Chairman, and made a very spirited speech, and showed up the deception and trickery of Fernance; also spoke of the double-dealing he attempted with him (the speaker) while he was in the State Legitation.

Capt. Chas. H. Marshall next addressed the Capt. Chas. H. Marshall next addressed the meeting, and also indorsed the remarks of J. N. Reynolds, eq., in relation to the workingmen; he gave a brief history of himself, stating that he left his home in the northern part of this State about fifty years ago with nothing but a loaf of bread in his hand for the purpose of making his fortune; that he followed the sea for six and twenty years, and that it had been entirely through his own perseverance that he had attained the present position he occupied.

A GENTLAMAN then came forward and sang a song adapted for the occasion, after which fluor. B. Bar-NADY, etq., addressed the meeting in a very enthusiable mather, she wing the duplicity of Mayor Wood: while with the one hadd be was vetoing the increase of his own salary, with the other one he was robbing the coperation.

Nine hearty cheers were then given for Mr. To mann, and nine more for the Ward officers, after the meeting adjourned.

The speakers were very frequently interrupted in their remarks by applause. BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FRIDAY, Nov. 27-Ald. CLANCY, President in the

chair.

Resolution.—Ald. JACKSON presented a resolution that \$3,000 he appropriated, to be charged to the general appropriate's for roads for 1858, for the purchase of broken stone to be used for repairing and portion of the King's Bridge, and such other roads by portion of the northerly intersection of said king's Bridge Road and the Tenth avenue, which was laid over the court of the court o

Road and the Tenth avenue, which was laid over an der the rule.

The Croton Department.—The Committee on Croton Acqueduct, on the examination of the boom of that Department reported that they found them correct is every particular, and paid the Department a high compliment, which paper was adopted.

The Streets.—A communication was received from D. D. Conovers. Street Commissioner, calling the attention of the Beard to his former communication, is which be gave a statement of the amount of contrasts and work awaiting confirmation by the Mayor and Common Council.

To the Common Council. Common Council. STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1877.

To the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would sgun messady only your in mediate attention to his communication of the thin inst, which communication contains a flat of contracts strated for a very large amount of work and labor to be printed, which only require the exocurrence of his Honor the flays and your Honorable Body in order to give speedy superment to many thousands of our needy and suffering measurement of the speedy of which is remeatfully submitted.

On motion, this was laid on the table.

Sundry resolutions making changes in Impoctorships of Elections were adopted, after which the Board adjourned to the first Monday in December.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS-SECRET SESSION. The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting

yesterday—all the members present.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Strassman and Mayor Wood submitted separate lists of poll

Fernando claimed that the Republicans and Amer-icans were fairly represented among the lapsector and Canvassers. He, therefore, asked for one third of the

Ger. Nys. thought they had not a representation among the Inspectors and Canvassers, and, therefore, hey should have all the polt clerks.

Mr. Penry moved that they be allotted according a circumstances. Carried, with reference to the Committee in charge.

mittee in charge.

Mr. Bown submitted the trial of J. L. Kasppe,

Dismissed.

Surdry applications were presented by the Mayer.
Ger. Nyr. stated that a letter had been received from
Mr. Mackellar, former clerk to the Chief of Police,
excusing himself for not being present before the Conmittee on General Discipline as counsel for Titus and
others agt. The Debuty Superintendent, and asking to
be heard before the full Board. The trial was set
down for Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

Mayer Wood moved that the order forbidding the
interference of the police at elections be advertised in
the papers to-motrow. Carried.

Mr. Stransham submitted a list of ten patroines
for Brocklyn. Passed.

Mr. Perry offered a resolution to the effect that special policemen, to a number not to exceed two thousand, be sworn in for the election. Adopted

unanimously.

Mr. Bowes submitted a resolution containing the form of oath to be administered to these policeses.

Mr. Pereir then moved that advertisements be inserted in the papers, a king volunteers for special ear-vice to present themselves, with references as to their entire fitness for the position, at the office of the Chief Clerk and to the Captains of the different Stains

Clerk and to the Captains of the different Same Houses.

Mr. Bowen moved that the lists of Specials abaid ted by the members of the Board and the Captains of the force be adopted. Carried. On these lists was three or four hundred mec.

Andrew White was dismissed.

The Sub Station of the Twelfth Ward at Carman-ville was removed to Manhattanville, and the house recommended by Captain Porter was recommended to the Common Council.

Adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock.

Adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock.

DR. TYNG ON "OLD WOMEN."

The Forty-fourth Anniversay of the "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Fe-"males" was held yesterday, beginning at nose, in the Chapel of the Asy um in East Twentieth street. This Association was organized in February, 1814, and its Association was organized in February, 1814, and its present asylum founded in Novamber, 1838. A nowded audience, consisting chiefly of ladies ast neluding the aged inmates of the institution, was resent, many of whom were compelled to stand in the isles, entries and ante-rooms of the building, unable o secure the convenience of seats. The arrecises were opened with reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sombers. The annual report was read by Dr. Tyng who also made the anniversary address.

who site in the center of its circle. I would not, see he, give up the worth of my children's grandmonth in my house for the best and handsomest young women in the land. [Laughter.] An old Christian women's life, as it is oftentimes exhibited in the homeshold, is one of the most beautiful lessoms which Providence year teaches us. There is competing year structive one of the most beautiful lessons which Providens ever teaches us. There is something very attractive in the opening of early buds, but there is something vere suggestive when they wither and fade. The flowers around my church, which were blooming less week, were this morning, as I came by them, ess. Lock while you can at the full-blown flowers, for they will not last long. Do what you can for an old Christian woman, for she is soon gone. Bless her to-day, for she is soon gone. Bless her to-day, for the may be beyond the reach of the fort to morrow. Old women have few attractions in the personal beauty, but they often have a moral attractiveness which more than makes up for it. The she is fort to morrow. Old women have few attractions a personal beauty, but they often have a moral atmoveress which more than makes up for it. The shis is wrinkled and has lost it flush; but God then sends as expression of kindness and sweetness to cover it. It is said in some of the English stories that mee in etering into matrimony make a contrast with the mother-in-law, that she may come on certain days and so often. [Laughter.] But when that man comes is have a family of children he will send for their grands mother to come and take care of them. [Laughter.] There is a great difference between old women and old men. The Bible speaks of "mothers in Israel." A min when he gets old and gives up business, or "refine, becomes imperious, uneasy and unpleasant. He will draws himself into habits of introversion. If has a newspaper-reader, he reads it through every day, a vertirements and all. [Laughter.] Or eles you will generally find it most comfortable to let he there. [Laughter.] The only way to get work off an old horse is to keep him at work; and the only way to make an old man worth anything is to keep him before it to keep him at work; and the only way to make an old man worth anything is to keep him before it is only early to get work off an old horse is to keep him at work; and the only way to make an old man worth anything is to keep him before the doctor went to see him, and wrote out a preceiption, "Go back to New-York and take a tima again."

and of cosp-polier in the chylerical rich plantees country residence on Staten Island, to "take it easy, but he soon got sick and sent to town for Dr. Home. The doctor went to see him, and wrote out a prescription, "Go back to New York and take a turn against boiling-scop." [Laughter.] Old men get gouty, they are continually getting cold. The draught somehous always will be blowing on their necks. This is the reason why we don't hear of "Fathers in Israel," but—dear me! I can take you round St. George's Church and show you whole cores of "Mothers in Israel," [Laughter.] True benevolence in kindness toward those who can never pay back. I take so orphan boy, and bring him up—I can get my pay of his hide. But to take an old woman, so far as it world is concerned, there is nothing to be made out her. [Laughter.] Nothing but true benevolence of persevere in the case of an old woman. If may have that she is not blessed with a perfectly angelie spirifor some women are not. [Laughter.] An alady once complained bitterly to me she had been brought up a "spoiled child" it made her fretful in her old age. But they who seem her made her fretful in her old age. But they who seem person with the bide of a rhincocros will never exhibit gratinde. Old women sometimes seem petains at the outside, yet they are grateful within. There is not the Spartans, an aged man came in, and suddenly the whole company of the Spartans rose together is veneration of age. "Thou shalt rise up before the intentitings my father ever tanght me was, "take the intentitings my father ever tanght me was, "Take the intentitings my father ever tanght me was, "take the intentitions and old women are expected to take care of these series. If an old wuman goes into the street, she is sure to be stepped on by a butcher's boy, or class reaction due to the white lock, and to the wrinking of the stepped on by a butcher's boy, or class reactions of the sure to be stepped on by a butcher's boy, or class reactions of the sure to be stepped on by a butcher's boy, or c